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United States
Foreign Trade

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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SUMMARY REPORT
FT 930-I

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IMPORT TRADE BY COMMODITY

The Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, announced today that the increase in United States annual imports for consumption from $14,657 million in 1961 to $16,249 million in 1962[1], a gain of about 11 percent, reflected increases in imports of all of the economic classes of commodities. Changes in the over-all dollar values of annual imports of all of the economic classes of commodities from 1961 to 1962 are as follows: finished manufactures, from $5,078 to $5,941 million; semimanufactures, from $3,109 to $3,393 million; manufactured foodstuffs, from $1,602 to $1,797 million; crude materials, from $3,151 to $3,342 million; and crude foodstuffs, from $1,717 to $1,777 million.

The Bureau stated that from 1961 to 1962 imports of "dutiable" commodities increased from $8,735 to $10,034 million while imports of "duty free" commodities rose from $5,922 to $6,216 million. Dutiable commodities represented about 62 percent of the calendar year 1962 imports for consumption total as compared to 60 percent for calendar year 1961.

The December imports for consumption total, valued at $1,336.4 million,[2] was about nine percent below the November total of $1,469.7 million. This change was due primarily to decreases in imports of finished manufactures, crude materials, manufactured foodstuffs and semimanufactures.

[1]The calendar year 1962 figures shown exclude February 1962 data on $1-$99 formal immediate consumption and $1-$250 informal entry shipments which are estimated as totaling about $9.7 million. As indicated in the February 1962 issue of this report, data on these shipments are excluded from other reports such as FT 950-I, FT 110, FT 120, etc.

[2]See the December 1962 issue of Report No. FT 900-I for seasonally-adjusted figures on general imports. Seasonally-adjusted data are not available for imports for consumption or on a commodity basis.

Imports of finished manufactures fell from $539.3 million in November to $480.5 million in December partly due to decreases in imports of vehicles, except automobiles, from $19.8 to $12.2 million; wool manufactures, from $22.9 to $16.5 million; iron and steel advanced manufactures, from $16.2 to $12.8 million; leather manufactures, from $13.6 to $10.4 million and steel mill products, from $27.7 to $25.2 million. However, imports of automobiles and parts, increased from $49.0 to $54.7 million. The drop in imports of crude materials from $296.3 to $259.3 million reflected decreases in imports of crude petroleum, from $103.4 to $80.9 million; iron ore and concentrates, from $25.3 to $14.7 million; zinc, from $4.0 to $1.2 million; rough or uncut diamonds, from $10.2 to $7.6 million; and crude rubber, from $22.3 to $19.7 million. These decreases, however, were partly offset by an increase in imports of undressed furs, from $4.4 to $16.8 million. Imports of manufactured foodstuffs fell from $187.0 to $159.6 million largely as a result of lower levels of imports of sugar, from $54.1 to $43.2 million; whisky, from $28.5 to $21.3 million and canned and prepared fish and shellfish, from $15.5 to $11.8 million. Imports of semimanufactures decreased from $288.9 to $268.0 million largely due to decreases in imports of sawed boards, planks, and deals, from $25.3 to $20.8 million; wood pulp, from $28.3 to $24.1 million; iron and steel semimanufactures, from $22.2 to $18.1 million and aluminum, from $14.7 to $11.1 million. However, imports of gas and fuel oil increased from $54.7 to $61.6 million.

During the period, imports of crude foodstuffs advanced from $158.2 to $169.0 million. This change reflected an increase in imports of coffee, from $83.6 to $98.0 million which was partly offset by a decrease in imports of cattle, except for breeding, from $24.0 to $18.9 million.

EXPLANATION OF STATISTICS

COVERAGE: Import statistics include merchandise imported by government agencies as well as by private importers, but exclude American goods returned by the United States armed forces for their own use. United States trade with Puerto Rico and United States possessions is not included in this report, but the import trade of Puerto Rico with foreign countries is included as a part of the United States import trade. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States between foreign countries is not included in import statistics. However, the statistics may include some merchandise (principally duty-free) which is entered through United States Customs and subsequently exported in the same condition in which imported. In many cases, such merchandise differs from in transit merchandise only in the manner in which it is documented.

VALUATION: Import values are, in general, based on market price or selling price, and are, in general, f.o.b. the exporting country. Import values also exclude United States import duties. None of the values have been adjusted for changes in price level.

RELIABILITY: Monthly import statistics for individual commodities are based on full compilation of all formal entry shipments valued $100 and over (over 99 percent of total import value) and are therefore free of sampling variability. They are, however, subject to some error due to the omission of informal entry shipments (i.e. those valued under $250) and under $100 formal entry shipments from commodity statistics, and also from such sources as the carry-over of data from month to month in the compiling process and errors in the reporting or processing. Although the effect of such errors on the rounded totals in this report is probably small, the possibility of inaccuracy should be taken into account particularly in using figures of relatively small magnitude. The largest variation from rounding of figures is $50,000.

Further information regarding coverage, valuation, compilation procedures and precision of import data is contained in the foreword of Report No. FT 110. For complete statement, see foreword in Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

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Prepared in the Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division

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UNITED STATES IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF MERCHANDISE, BY ECONOMIC CLASSES AND LEADING COMMODITIES: DECEMBER 1962 AND SELECTED PERIODS

(Quantity in units indicated; value in millions of dollars. Imports for consumption are a total of imports for immediate consumption plus withdrawals for consumption from bonded warehouses. Data revised to reflect all corrections published with statistics through those for December 1962. Totals represent sum of unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from sum or rounded amounts.)

Economic class and commodity[1]		December 1962	November 1962	December 1961	Monthly average 1961
Total	value	1,336.4	1,469.7	1,274.5	1,221.4
Free	value	509.0	519.8	508.4	493.5
Dutiable	value	827.5	949.9	766.1	727.9
Crude materials	value	259.3	296.3	271.6	262.6
Hides and skins	value	3.4	3.5	4.7	5.4
Undressed furs	value	16.8	4.4	20.1	7.5
Crude rubber	1,000,000 lb.	83	96	88	74
	value	19.7	22.3	22.2	18.4
Copra	1,000 lb.	52,963	79,442	62,734	63,862
	value	3.6	5.2	4.1	4.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,000 lb.	10,335	14,882	10,131	13,870
	value	6.2	8.7	6.9	9.5
Cotton, unmanufactured	1,000 lb.	6,719	4,747	9,007	13,405
	value	0.4	0.7	0.8	2.9
Jute and jute butts	long tons	3,255	6,635	4,889	1,863
	value	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.6
Sisal and henequen	long tons	6,437	7,313	8,653	8,609
	value	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
Wool, unmanufactured, free	(1,000,000 lb.) actual weight	16	17	10	17
	clean content[2]	13	13	8	13
	value	7.8	7.7	5.3	9.0
Wool, unmanufactured, dutiable	(1,000,000 lb.) actual weight	22	19	14	11
	clean content[2]	15	13	9	8
	value	12.9	11.7	9.1	7.5
Pulpwood	1,000 cords	110	120	97	112
	value	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.1
Crude petroleum	1,000 bbl.	35,458	46,787	31,061	34,331
	value	80.9	103.4	73.0	77.8
Diamonds, rough or uncut	1,000 carats	100	125	140	190
	value	7.6	10.2	9.1	9.6
Diamonds, for industrial use	1,000 carats	611	1,409	1,436	1,184
	value	3.0	5.1	6.6	5.7
Iron ore and concentrates	1,000 long tons	1,461	2,476	1,968	2,067
	value	14.7	25.3	18.8	20.9
Ferroalloying ores	value	25.9	23.3	31.4	32.8
Copper (copper content)	1,000 lb.	3,843	1,280	9,179	9,068
	value	1.1	0.5	2.6	2.6
Lead (lead content)	1,000 lb.	3,271	17,519	8,620	22,891
	value	0.2	1.1	1.6	2.1
Tin (tin content)	long tons	100	340	1,346	746
	value	0.1	0.6	3.7	1.8
Zinc (zinc content)	1,000 lb.	34,043	81,545	54,075	65,835
	value	1.2	4.0	2.5	2.9
Other nonferrous ores and concentrates	value	12.1	10.4	10.3	7.6
All other crude materials	value	38.3	43.9	34.7	30.3
Crude foodstuffs	value	169.0	158.2	148.9	143.1
Fish and shellfish	1,000 lb.	45,224	49,064	47,073	42,882
	value	19.5	20.7	19.4	15.5
Cattle, except for breeding	thousands	200	255	131	85
	value	18.9	24.0	11.1	7.8
Grains	value	2.2	1.3	5.0	3.0
Vegetables, fresh and dried	value	2.6	1.5	2.2	2.8
Bananas[3]	1,000 bunches	(3)	(3)	4,006	4,528
	1,000 lb.	227,172	271,141	(3)	(3)
	value	5.2	6.2	5.9	6.5
Cocoa or cacao beans	1,000,000 lb.	33	26	25	64
	value	6.3	4.8	5.3	13.4
Coffee, raw or green	1,000,000 lb.	335	302	276	246
	value	98.0	83.6	87.1	80.1
Tea	1,000 lb.	12,536	10,128	8,659	9,111
	value	6.2	5.0	4.1	4.5
Black pepper, unground	1,000 lb.	3,226	4,742	1,261	2,650
	value	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.1
All other crude foodstuffs	value	9.2	9.7	8.5	8.5

See footnotes at end of table.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF MERCHANDISE, BY ECONOMIC CLASSES AND LEADING COMMODITIES: DECEMBER 1962 AND SELECTED PERIODS—Continued

Economic class and commodity[1]		December 1962	November 1962	December 1961	Monthly average 1961
Manufactured foodstuffs	value	159.6	187.0	131.2	133.5
Meat products	value	44.6	42.1	29.5	32.1
Cheese	1,000 lb	9,610	8,954	6,938	6,318
	value	4.4	4.4	3.5	3.0
Fish and shellfish canned, prepared, etc	1,000 lb	41,313	53,242	40,354	42,764
	value	11.8	15.5	11.9	12.3
Fodders and feeds	value	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3
Cane or beet sugar	1,000,000 lb	850	1,003	667	704
	value	43.2	54.1	34.5	38.2
Molasses	1,000 gal	31,935	19,149	22,150	21,902
	value	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.3
Whisky	value	21.3	28.5	19.9	16.6
All other manufactured foodstuffs	value	30.7	38.9	28.1	27.8
Semimanufactures	value	268.0	288.9	277.9	259.1
Leather	value	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.4
Bristles	1,000 lb	332	258	241	246
	value	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7
Expressed oils, inedible	value	6.2	6.2	3.8	3.8
Quebracho	1,000 lb	6,292	6,544	10,157	9,139
	value	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Wool semimanufactures	value	4.7	5.1	3.8	4.5
Sawed boards, planks, deals, etc	1,000,000 bd. ft.	300	356	274	355
	value	20.8	25.3	20.6	26.1
Wood pulp	1,000 short tons	211	244	210	206
	value	24.1	28.3	25.7	25.2
Gas and fuel oil	1,000 bbl	30,473	26,917	27,073	21,238
	value	61.6	54.7	61.1	47.1
Asbestos[4]	short tons	48,515	49,438	38,432	47,716
	value	4.6	4.2	3.7	4.3
Diamonds, cut but not set	1,000 carats	74	89	59	70
	value	6.8	8.2	5.8	6.6
Iron and steel semimanufactures	value	18.1	22.2	16.5	14.7
Aluminum	value	11.1	14.7	12.1	10.6
Copper (copper content)	1,000,000 lb	67	73	59	63
	value	20.1	22.0	17.9	18.5
Lead (lead content)	1,000 lb	26,246	37,540	61,145	43,083
	value	2.4	3.2	6.7	5.2
Nickel and alloys	1,000 lb	16,923	16,207	30,516	21,813
	value	12.4	12.0	21.5	15.3
Tin	1,000 lb	7,506	9,195	8,219	7,556
	value	7.9	9.7	9.6	8.2
Zinc	1,000 lb	17,911	26,267	16,544	21,099
	value	1.8	2.7	1.8	2.3
Coal-tar products	value	5.8	5.1	4.7	5.0
Industrial chemicals	value	10.3	10.2	7.1	8.9
Fertilizers and materials	1,000 short tons	144	162	92	146
	value	5.8	5.7	3.9	5.8
All other semimanufactures	value	37.9	44.0	46.6	42.2
Finished manufactures	value	480.5	539.3	444.9	423.2
Leather manufactures	value	10.4	13.6	9.6	9.0
Essential or distilled oils	value	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7
Cotton cloth	1,000 sq. yd	38,019	26,013	33,964	21,254
	value	7.6	5.8	7.1	4.9
Other cotton manufactures	value	12.3	12.7	12.3	12.1
Burlap	1,000 yd	80,510	70,515	84,383	68,479
	1,000 lb	50,359	47,631	50,422	43,000
	value	10.6	10.6	9.9	9.[illegible]
Flax, hemp and ramie manufactures	value	3.2	3.9	3.0	2.[illegible]
Wool manufactures	value	16.5	22.9	14.4	16.4
Silk manufactures	value	4.5	5.3	4.8	4.[illegible]
Shingles	1,000 squares	224	243	172	135
	value	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.7
Newsprint	1,000 short tons	470	458	448	453
	value	60.3	58.5	56.4	57.2
Other paper manufactures	value	6.9	8.5	5.9	6.1
Pottery	value	3.9	5.6	3.9	4.[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

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UNITED STATES IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF MERCHANDISE, BY ECONOMIC CLASSES AND LEADING COMMODITIES: DECEMBER 1962 AND SELECTED PERIODS—Continued

Economic class and commodity[1]	December 1962	November 1962	December 1961	Monthly average 1961
Finished manufactures—Continued				
Steel mill products.....value..	25.2	27.7	22.5	22.9
Iron and steel advanced manufactures.....value..	12.8	16.2	10.9	10.2
Agricultural machinery and implements.....value..	12.5	12.1	9.4	9.5
Automobiles and parts.....value..	54.7	49.0	41.3	31.5
Other machinery.....value..	66.9	84.4	63.6	55.4
Vehicles, except automobiles.....value..	12.2	19.8	19.4	17.5
Photographic goods.....value..	6.4	7.2	6.1	5.0
Scientific and professional instruments.....value..	4.5	5.7	3.9	3.8
Musical instruments and parts.....value..	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.3
Toys and sporting goods.....value..	6.5	8.2	5.4	5.8
Watches and watch movements, except parts.....value..	4.4	5.5	3.2	4.2
American goods returned.....value..	18.9	25.5	23.6	22.5
All other finished manufactures.....value..	98.9	107.9	88.6	91.2
Estimated value $1-$99 formal and $1-$250 informal entry shipments[5].....value..	13.5	15.0	14.1	11.6

[1]Based on commodity classifications in Schedule A, Statistical Classification of Commodities Imported into the United States. A Supplement to Report No. FT 930-I showing the Schedule A numbers included in the individual economic class and commodity totals is available on request. [2]Includes the actual weight of carbonized wool. [3]Unit of quantity changed from "1,000 bunches" to "1,000 pounds" effective with the statistics for January 1962. The net quantity figures shown for January 1962 and subsequent periods are reported in "1,000 pounds" while those for prior periods are reported in "1,000 bunches." [4]Net quantity reported in "short tons" effective with the statistics for January 1962. The net quantity information shown for earlier periods (formerly reported in "long tons") has been revised to show "short tons". [5]This estimate is subject to a sampling variation of about 3 percent of the estimated value shown. For an explanation of the sampling procedures used in estimating, see foreword of Report No. FT 110.